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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/653,215	KIM, JIN-HYUNG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Iriana Cruz	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/04/2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09/03/2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/13/2005</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, filed October 4, 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-20 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Noritomo (JP Publication Number 2002-22961) and Kagawa (US Patent Number 6,160,637).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claim 1-17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noritomo (JP Publication Number 2002-22961 [translation]) in view of Kagawa (US Patent Number 6,160,637).

Regarding **Claim 1**, Noritomo'961 discloses a wireless image forming apparatus (i.e., a printer with radio communication. See Paragraph 1 and 6) to wirelessly transmit and receive data with an external apparatus (i.e., transmitting and receiving data. See Paragraph 1 and 6-8), comprising: a wireless communication unit to receive image data transmitted from the external apparatus (i.e., equipment to transmit data with radio communication ((wireless)). See Paragraphs 6-7), demodulate the received image data, output the demodulated image data (i.e., a modulation and demodulation technique is used. See Paragraphs 20-30), detect a wireless reception sensitivity of the image data (i.e., the receiving sensibility of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) is measured. See Paragraphs 6-8), and output a reception sensitivity information corresponding to a result of detection (i.e., the sensitivity of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) measured is displayed on the transmitted data. See Paragraphs 6-8).

Noritomo'961 does not disclose a an image forming unit to change a time-out value based on the reception sensitivity information, and stop the reception of a data from the external apparatus as a time-out when a period of non-reception of the data exceeds the time-out value during the transmission of the image data from the external apparatus.

However, Kagawa'637 teaches a facsimile apparatus and method that has an image forming unit to change a time-out value based on the reception sensitivity information (i.e., depending the transmitting mode ((low transmitting or high transmitting

can refer to the sensitivity of the signal)) a timer is set or reset. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56), and stop the reception of a data from the external apparatus as a time-out when a period of non-reception of the data exceeds the time-out value during the transmission of the image data from the external apparatus (i.e., if the time set by the timer is exceeded ((time-out)) then the transmitting of the data is cancelled/disconnected. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the wireless image forming apparatus that detects reception sensitivity as taught by Noritomo'961 with a timer that depending the sensitivity of the data resets itself or cancels transmitting the data taught by Kagawa'637 in order to reduce the waiting time for printing a document in case an error detected during the data transmission.

Regarding **Claim 2**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless communication unit that comprises a wireless communication module to wirelessly receive the image data and demodulate the data (i.e., FM modulation ((wireless modulation)), See Paragraphs 25-30 of reference Noritomo'961), detect the wireless reception sensitivity of the image data (i.e., the receiving sensitivity of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) is measured. See Paragraphs 6-8 and 34-37), and output the reception sensitivity information based on the detected wireless reception sensitivity (i.e., the sensitivity of the radio communication ((wireless reception)))

Art Unit: 2625

measured is displayed on the transmitted data. See Paragraphs 6-8 and 37 of reference Noritomo'961); a storage unit to temporarily store the demodulated image data and output the stored data (i.e., ROM, RAM and Transceiver image memory. See Drawing 5 elements 57 and 58 of reference Noritomo'961), the storage unit storing a control program to detect the wireless reception sensitivity (i.e., ROM, RAM and Transceiver image memory. See Drawing 5 elements 57 and 58 of reference Noritomo'961); and a central processing unit to control the communication of the data and the detection of the wireless reception sensitivity of the wireless communication module by loading the control program from the storage unit (i.e., the digital signal given to the DSP processor is given to CPU. See Paragraphs 30-37 and Drawing 5 element 56 of reference Noritomo'961), and output the reception sensitivity information input from the wireless communication module (i.e., the sensitivity of the radio communication is displayed/outputted. See Paragraphs 31-34 of reference Noritomo'961).

Regarding **Claim 3**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless communication module that outputs the reception sensitivity information (i.e., a modulation and demodulation technique is used. See Paragraphs 20-30 in reference Noritomo'961) by repeatedly checking the wireless reception sensitivity of the image data for a predetermined temporal interval in accordance with a control signal of the central processing unit while the image data is being transmitted (i.e., a switch changes from low transmission to high transmission mode during the transmission when changes in transmission ((sensitivity of the signal)) are detected during the time interval

calculated. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 4**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus comprising: an input/output interface unit to convey the demodulated image data and the detected reception sensitivity information to the image forming unit (i.e., the operation and display unit serves as an interface between the facsimile and the operator. See Column 2, Line 50-56 in reference Kagawa'637), and receive feedback information with respect to a printing operation from the image forming unit (i.e., when a change in the signal sensitivity ((low or high transmission)) is detected the type of transmission is changed from low to high transmission or vice versa giving feedback of the signal sensitivity change in order to change the time-out time for the transmission. See Column 2, Line 30-65 and Column 3, Lines 1-10 in reference Kagawa'637), and then wirelessly transmit the feedback information (i.e., after the signal sensitivity is detected it is outputted wirelessly using radio communication. See Paragraphs 6-8 and 34-37 in reference Noritomo'961).

Regarding **Claim 5**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus wherein the image forming unit performs a printing operation with respect to the image data transmitted before the timeout (i.e., if the reception sensitivity ((low transmission or high transmission)) detects a change after it almost got all the information data, the image forming apparatus is going to be printing until the time-out interval changes or exceeded. See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 6**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus wherein the image forming unit does not perform a printing operation with respect to the image data transmitted before the time-out (i.e., the time interval given when the transmission started is immediately exceeded before the image forming apparatus started printing ((an error in communication)). See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 7**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus wherein the image forming unit comprises: a storage unit to temporarily store time-out information corresponding to the reception sensitivity information input (i.e., ROM, RAM and Transceiver image memory. See Drawing 5 elements 57 and 58 of reference Noritomo'961) from the wireless communication unit (i.e., equipment to transmit data with radio communication ((wireless)). See Paragraphs 6-7) and the demodulated image data (i.e., FM modulation ((wireless modulation)), See Paragraphs 25-30 of reference Noritomo'961); a controlling unit to change the time-out value in accordance with the time-out information corresponding to the reception sensitivity information stored in the storage unit (i.e., the system control unit includes the mode detector ((signal sensitivity detector)) and a timer ((the time-out is set depending the signal sensitivity)). See Column 2, Lines 50-56 and See Figure 1 elements 11 and 12 of reference Kagawa'637), and stop the data reception when the period of non-reception of the image data exceeds the time-out value (i.e., if the time set by the timer is exceeded ((time-out)) then the transmitting of the data is cancelled/disconnected. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-

10 in reference Kagawa'637); and a printing unit to print the image data based on the control signal of the controlling unit (i.e., printing the data depends on the sensitivity of the signal detected. See Paragraphs 6-8 in reference Noritomo'961).

Regarding **Claim 8**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus wherein: the controlling unit uses the time-out information stored in the storage unit to determine the time out value such that the time-out value is in inverse proportion to the wireless reception sensitivity (i.e., the time is saved until a change in time-out is calculated and is determined by the signal reception sensitivity, if the sensitivity is low the time-out value is going to be more time than the one for high sensitivity. See Column 2, Lines 50-56 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 9**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the wireless image forming apparatus wherein the image forming unit further comprises: an input/output interface unit (i.e., the operation and display unit serves as an interface between the facsimile and the operator. See Column 2, Line 50-56 in reference Kagawa'637) to receive the image data and the reception sensitivity information from the wireless communication unit (i.e., after the signal sensitivity is detected it is outputted wirelessly using radio communication. See Paragraphs 6-8 and 34-37 in reference Noritomo'961), and to output the feedback information with respect to the printing operation to the wireless communication unit (i.e., feedback for printing the data depends on the sensitivity of the signal detected. See Paragraphs 6-8 in reference Noritomo'961).

Regarding Claim 10, Noritomo'961 discloses a wireless printing method (i.e., a printer that transmits data using radio communication ((wireless)). See Paragraph 1 and 6) where the performing printing of a transmitted image data depends on the reception sensitivity of a wirelessly transmitted image data (i.e., the sensibility of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) is measured and printing the data depends on it. See Paragraphs 6-8, 34 and 37).

Noritomo'961 does not disclose the printing method depending on a time-out value that depends of the reception sensitivity where the printing data can be stopped when a period of non-reception of the image data exceeds the time-out value.

However, Kagawa'637 teaches the printing method depending on a time-out value that depends of the reception sensitivity (i.e., depending the transmitting mode ((low transmitting or high transmitting can refer to the sensitivity of the signal)) a timer is set or reset. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56) where the printing data can be stopped when a period of non-reception of the image data exceeds the time-out value (i.e., if the time set by the timer is exceeded ((time-out)) then the transmitting of the data is cancelled/disconnected. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the wireless image forming apparatus that detects reception sensitivity as taught by Noritomo'961 with a timer that depending the sensitivity of the data resets itself or cancels transmitting the data taught by Kagawa'637

Art Unit: 2625

in order to reduce the waiting time for printing a document in case an error detected during the data transmission or printing errors without letting the user know.

Regarding **Claim 11**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless printing method wherein the changing the time-out value in accordance with the wireless reception sensitivity of the wirelessly transmitted image data comprises: detecting the wireless reception sensitivity of the transmitted image data at predetermined temporal intervals (i.e., a switch changes from low transmission to high transmission mode during the transmission when changes in transmission ((sensitivity of the signal)) are detected during the time interval calculated. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56 in reference Kagawa'637); reading time-out information corresponding to the detected wireless reception sensitivity; varying the time-out value in accordance with the read time-out information; and determining whether the reception and printing of the image data is complete (i.e., the time-out time is constantly checked for each signal. See Figure 6 and 7 steps s6-s7 and s15-s18 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 12**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless printing method comprising setting up the time-out information corresponding to the wireless reception sensitivity (i.e., depending the transmitting mode ((low transmitting or high transmitting can refer to the sensitivity of the signal)) a timer is set or reset. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56 in reference Kagawa'637); and storing the set time-out information (i.e., the time is saved

until a change in time-out is calculated. See Column 2, Lines 50-56 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 13**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless printing method wherein the stopping the reception of the image data when the period of non-reception of the image data exceeds the time-out value further comprises: printing with respect to the image data transmitted before the time-out (i.e., if the reception sensitivity ((low transmission or high transmission)) detects a change after it almost got all the information data, the image forming apparatus is going to be printing until the time-out interval changes or exceeded the time-out without receiving anything. See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 14**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless printing method wherein the stopping the reception of the image data when the period of non-reception of the image data exceeds the time-out value further comprises: not printing the image data transmitted before the time-out (i.e., the time interval given when the transmission started is immediately exceeded before the image forming apparatus started printing ((an error in communication)) no printing is done. See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 15**, Noritomo'961 discloses a wireless printing method (i.e., a printer with radio communication. See Paragraph 1 and 6) comprising: receiving image data (i.e., transmitting and receiving data. See Paragraph 1 and 6-8); detecting a wireless reception sensitivity of the image data (i.e., the receiving sensibility of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) is measured. See Paragraphs 6-8).

Noritomo'961 does not disclose the wireless printing method selectively varying a time out value in accordance with the detected wireless reception sensitivity of the image data; determining whether reception and printing of the image data are complete; if reception and printing of the image data are not complete, determining whether a period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value if the period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value, completing printing and ending; if the period of interruption of reception of the image data does not exceed the varied time out value, continuing to receive image data, detecting wireless reception sensitivity of the image data, and determining whether reception and printing of the image data are complete until one of the reception and printing of the image data are complete, and the period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value; and if reception and printing of the image data are complete, ending.

However, Kagawa'637 teaches a wireless printing method selectively varying a time out value in accordance with the detected wireless reception sensitivity of the image data (i.e., depending the transmitting mode ((low transmitting or high transmitting can refer to the sensitivity of the signal)) a timer is set or reset. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56); determining whether reception and printing of the image data are complete (i.e., transmission mode/sensitivity is detected, the time-out is set depending on the transmission mode. See Figure 6, step s9); if reception and printing of the image data are not complete, determining whether a period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value if the period of

Art Unit: 2625

interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value (i.e., the time-out/timer is constantly changing depending on the sensitivity of the signal. See Figure 6, elements s5-s7), completing printing (See Figure 6 element s9) and ending (See Figure 6 element s8); if the period of interruption of reception of the image data does not exceed the varied time out value, continuing to receive image data, detecting wireless reception sensitivity of the image data, and determining whether reception and printing of the image data are complete until one of the reception and printing of the image data are complete, and the period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value; and if reception and printing of the image data are complete, ending (i.e., the figure shows the method depending on the transmission mode/sensitivity the timer is set until the time-out is exceeded or the transmission is complete. See Figure 6 elements s1-s9).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the wireless image forming apparatus that detects reception sensitivity as taught by Noritomo'961 with a timer that depending the sensitivity of the data resets itself or cancels transmitting the data taught by Kagawa'637 in order to reduce the waiting time for printing a document in case an error is detected during the data transmission.

Regarding **Claim 16**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses the method wherein the completing printing comprises: printing the image data received before the time out value was exceeded (i.e., if the reception sensitivity

((low transmission or high transmission)) detects a change after it almost got all the information data, the image forming apparatus is going to be printing until the time-out interval changes or exceeded the time-out without receiving anything. See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Regarding **Claim 17**, wherein the completing printing comprises: not printing the image data received before the time out value was exceeded (i.e., the time interval given when the transmission started is immediately exceeded before the image forming apparatus started printing ((an error in communication)) no printing is done. See Column 1, Line 50-62 in reference Kagawa'637).

Claim 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Noritomo (JP Publication Number 2002-22961) in view of Kagawa (US Patent Number 6,160,637) as applied to **Claims 1-17**, and further in view of Kadokawa ((US Publication Number 2002/0196459 A1)).

Regarding **Claim 18**, the combination of Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 discloses a wireless communication unit (i.e., a printer that transmits data using radio communication ((wireless)). See Paragraph 1 and 6 in reference Noritomo'961) to wirelessly receive the printing request and detect a wireless reception sensitivity of the printing request (i.e., the sensibility of the radio communication ((wireless reception)) is measured and printing the data depends on it. See Paragraphs 6-8, 34 and 37 in reference Noritomo'961); and an image forming unit, in communication with the wireless communication unit, to form an image using the received printing request (i.e., a printer). See Paragraphs 6-8, 34 and 37 in reference Noritomo'961); vary a time out value in

Art Unit: 2625

accordance with the wireless reception sensitivity (i.e., depending the transmitting mode ((low transmitting or high transmitting can refer to the sensitivity of the signal)) a timer is set or reset. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 and 30-56 in reference Kagawa'637), and stop reception of the printing request when a period of interruption of reception of the image data exceeds the varied time out value (i.e., if the time set by the timer is exceeded ((time-out)) then the transmitting of the data is cancelled/disconnected. See Figure 1, 6 and 7 and See Column 2, Lines 1-10 in reference Kagawa'637).

Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 in combination does not disclose a first wireless communication unit to receive the printing request from the terminal, and wirelessly transmit the printing request and a wireless image forming apparatus comprising a second wireless communication unit.

However, Kadowaki'459 teaches a first wireless communication unit to receive the printing request from the terminal (i.e., the network can wireless and it connects the terminals from where the print requests are made and a first wireless unit where a communication control unit is found. See Figure 1 element 2 and See Paragraphs 23-26), and wirelessly transmit the printing request and a wireless image forming apparatus comprising a second wireless communication unit (i.e., the printer ((image forming apparatus)) has a wireless transmission unit to communicate with the control unit wirelessly. See Paragraphs 23-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the wireless image forming apparatus that for each transmission detects the reception sensitivity of the signal to establish a time-out time where if its exceeded the signal is stopped as taught by Noritomo'961 and Kagawa'637 in combination, with the wireless transmitting system where there is two wireless transmission units that communicate with each other in order to perform a printing request as taught by Kadowaki'459 in order to have better control over the flow of information (See Paragraph 9 in reference Kadowaki'459).

Regarding **Claim 19**, the combination of Noritomo'961, Kagawa'637 and Kadowaki'459 disclose a system comprising, an access point to relay the printing request from the first wireless communication unit to the second wireless communication unit (i.e., the controller function as a mid point of communication from the print clients terminals and the image forming apparatus. See figure 1 element 3 and See Paragraph 24).

Regarding **Claim 20**, the combination of Noritomo'961, Kagawa'637 and Kadowaki'459 disclose a system comprising a plurality of terminals to send printing requests comprising image data (i.e., plurality of client terminals can connect to the wireless image information. See Figure 1 and See Paragraphs 10 and 24-26 in reference Kadowaki'459); and a plurality of first wireless communication units, each corresponding to one of the plurality of terminals, to receive printing requests from the respective terminals, and wirelessly transmit the printing requests, wherein the second

Art Unit: 2625

wireless communication unit wirelessly receives the printing requests from the plurality first wireless communication units (i.e., a plurality of computer clients can connect to the system with the two wireless communication units. It would have been obvious to someone skilled in the art at the time of the invention to make a plurality of these systems to where a plurality of print clients can connect to print data. See Paragraph 10 and 24-26 in reference Kadowaki'459), and processes the printing requests in consecutive order (i.e., in the first wireless unit found in the controller between the client and the image forming apparatus the print request control is done, holding new print request for until the one being printed is finished. See Paragraph 10 and 24-26).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Iriana Cruz whose telephone number is (571) 270-3246. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

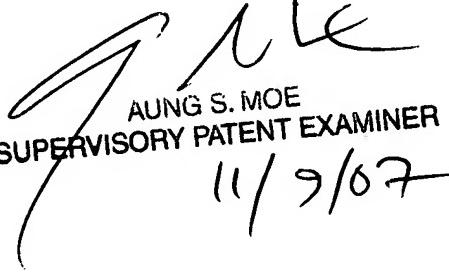
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

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Iriana Cruz
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

November 7, 2007


AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
11/9/07